

What is claimed is:

1. A toner for electrostatic latent image development comprising a coloring agent and a resin, wherein the toner is formed by a polymerization method and the toner includes aromatic amine in an amount of 50 ppm or less, and the toner has a volume average particle size of 3 to 8 μm .

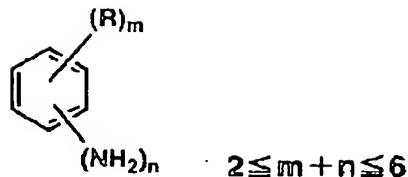
2. The toner of claim 1, which is formed by polymerization of a radical-polymerizable monomer in aqueous vehicle.

3. The toner of claim 2, wherein the amount of the aromatic amine is 30 ppm or less.

4. The toner of claim 1, which is formed by fusing resin particles formed from radical-polymerizable monomer and particles of a coloring material in aqueous vehicle.

5. The toner of claim 4, wherein the amount of the aromatic amine is 30 ppm or less.

6. The toner of claim 1, wherein the aromatic amine component is a compound represented by the following formula,



wherein R is a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a nitro group, an alkyl group with 1 to 6 and 8 carbons, an alkoxy group with 1 to 6 and 8 carbons, or -NHCOR' where R' is an alkyl group with 1 to 6 and 8 carbons.

7. The toner of claim 1, wherein the resin comprises both a high molecular weight component having a peak or a shoulder at the range of 100,000 to 1,000,000 and a low molecular weight component having a peak or a shoulder at the range of 1,000 to less than 20,000.

8. The toner of claim 1, wherein the resin has a glass transition point of 20 to 90 °C and a softening point of 80 to 220 °C.

9. The toner of claim 1, wherein the amount of the aromatic amine is 30 ppm or less.

10. The toner of claim 1, wherein the amount of the aromatic amine is 10 ppm or less.

11. A toner for electrostatic latent image development comprising a coloring agent and a resin,

wherein the toner is formed by polymerization of radical-polymerizable monomer in aqueous vehicle and a content of aromatic amine contained in the toner is 50 ppm or less.

12. An image forming method comprising:
developing an electrostatic latent image formed on an image bearing member by the toner of claim 1;
transferring a toner image formed on the image bearing member onto a recording material; and
fixing the transferred toner image.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the fixing comprises transmitting the recording material between a heating member and a pressing member.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the heating member or the pressing member is a roller.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the heating member is the roller which comprises a support and a fluorine containing layer formed on the support.

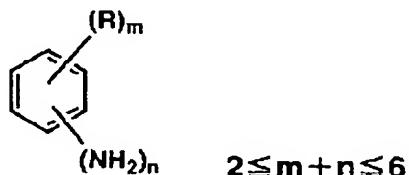
16. The method of claim 12, wherein the toner is formed by polymerization of a radical-polymerizable monomer in aqueous vehicle.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the content of the aromatic amine is 30 ppm or less.

18. The method of claim 12, wherein the toner is formed by fusing resin particles formed from radical-polymerizable monomer and particles of a coloring material in aqueous vehicle.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the content of the aromatic amine is 30 ppm or less.

20. The method of claim 19, the aromatic amine component is a compound represented by the following formula,



wherein R is a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a nitro group, an alkyl group with 1 to 6 and 8 carbons, an alkoxy group with 1 to 6 and 8 carbons, or -NHCOR' where R' is an alkyl group with 1 to 6 and 8 carbons.